

# CORNELL UNIVERSITY OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

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## Announcement of The College of Law 1922-23

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# CALENDAR OF THE COLLEGE OF LAW

1922-23

## First Term

1922

Sept.	20,	Wednesday,	Examination of candidates for advanced standing and for removal of conditions begins.
Sept.	20,	Wednesday,	{ Registration and assignment of new students.
Sept.	21,	Thursday,	
Sept.	22,	Friday,	Registration and assignment of old students
Sept.	23,	Saturday,	Assignments concluded.
Sept.	25,	Monday,	Instruction begins at 8 a. m.
Oct.	13,	Friday,	Last day for payment of tuition fee for the first term.
Nov.		Thursday,	Thanksgiving Day: a holiday.
Dec.	21,	Thursday,	Instruction ends at 1 p. m.

*Christmas Recess until Thursday, Jan. 4, 1923, at 1. p. m.*

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Jan.	4,	Thursday,	Instruction resumed at 1 p. m.
Jan.	11,	Thursday,	FOUNDER'S DAY: Convocation.
Jan.	27,	Saturday,	Instruction ends.
Jan.	29,	Monday,	Term examinations begin.
Feb.	7,	Wednesday,	Term ends.
Feb.	8,	Thursday,	A holiday.

## Second Term

Feb.	9,	Friday,	{ Registration of all students.
Feb.	10,	Saturday	
Feb.	12,	Monday,	Instruction begins at 8 a. m.
March	2,	Friday,	Last day for payment of tuition fee for the second term.
April	4,	Wednesday,	Instruction ends at 1 p. m.

*Spring Recess until Wednesday, April 11, at 1 p. m.*

April	11,	Wednesday,	Instruction resumed at 1 p. m.
June	5,	Tuesday,	Term examinations begin.
June	13,	Wednesday,	End of term examinations.
June	20,	Wednesday,	Commencement.

1923-24

## First Term

Sept.	19,	Wednesday,	Examination of candidates for advanced standing and for removal of conditions begins.
Sept.	19,	Wednesday,	{ Registration and assignment of new students.
Sept.	20,	Thursday,	
Sept.	21,	Friday,	Registration and assignment of old students.
Sept.	22,	Saturday,	Assignments concluded.
Sept.	24,	Monday,	Instruction begins at 8 a. m.





BOARDMAN HALL

# THE COLLEGE OF LAW OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY

## FACULTY OF THE COLLEGE OF LAW

LIVINGSTON FARRAND, M.D., LL.D., President of the University.

GEORGE GLEASON BOGERT, A.B., LL.B., Dean of the Faculty, and World War Memorial Professor of Law.

EDWIN HAMLIN WOODRUFF, LL.B., Professor of Law.

CHARLES TRACEY STAGG, LL.B., Professor of Law and Secretary of the College.

CHARLES KELLOGG BURDICK, A.B., LL.B., Professor of Law.

OLIVER LEROY McCASKILL, Ph.B., J.D., Professor of Procedure.

LYMAN P. WILSON, B.S., J.D., Professor of Law.

ROBERT SPROULE STEVENS, A.B., LL.B., Professor of Law.<sup>1</sup>

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HON. HARRINGTON PUTNAM, A.B., LL.D., (Formerly Justice of the New York Supreme Court, Brooklyn), Lecturer on the Law of Shipping and Admiralty.

LUCIUS WARD BANNISTER, A.B., LL.B., (of the Denver, Colo., bar) Lecturer on Western Water Rights.

HON. CHARLES MERRILL HOUGH, A.B., (Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, New York City), Lecturer on the Patent Laws of the United States and on Bankruptcy.

HON. FRANK IRVINE, B.S., (Formerly Public Service Commissioner for the State of New York, Second District), special lecturer on Public Service Law and Practice.

HON. LEONARD C. CROUCH, Ph.B., (Justice of the New York Supreme Court, Syracuse), special lecturer on Practice.

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EDWARD ECKER WILLEVER, Librarian.

## OBJECTS OF THE COLLEGE

The Cornell University College of Law was founded in 1887. Its purpose is to give students a thorough training in the common law and equity jurisprudence of England and America, as affected by statute, to the end that its graduates may be qualified for successful practice and broadminded, progressive citizenship.

An experience of more than thirty years has incontestably demonstrated that a broad yet intensive training in the operation of the principles of the common law, supplemented by guidance of the individual student in the examination of local peculiarities in which he is interested, qualifies graduates for admission to the bar in any of the states, and produces a higher type of lawyer than does instruction based primarily on the statutes and decisions of a single state.

The aim of the school is not solely to give information, nor solely to train the minds of its students. Its faculty believes that sound legal education should and can combine discipline in legal reasoning with the accumulation of comprehensive knowledge of legal rules and principles.

The college is conducted on the theory that teaching law is a task requiring all the working time of well-trained legal scholars. The members of the teaching staff do not practice law, but give all their time to instruction, research, and

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<sup>1</sup>Acting Professor of Law, 1921-22.



writing. Their practice of the law, which gives them an appreciation of the law in operation, has preceded their teaching.

The case system of instruction is used, supplemented by collateral reading, the examination of statutes, the solution of problems, and the delivery of reports on legal questions. Final examinations are held twice a year, and preliminary examinations are given as needed, especially during the first year, in order that teacher and student may be informed as to the progress which is being made.

In all the work of the college, the honor system prevails. It was instituted in 1907, at the request of the students, and has proved highly successful. The faculty believes that legal training under the honor system constitutes an important factor in the firm establishment of a high ethical standard among graduates of the college.

The classes in the College have averaged from forty to one hundred. This limitation is believed by the Faculty to be of great advantage to the students, since it enables each instructor to give frequent personal attention to the development of each student, and to require quizzes, problems, interviews, and reports, which would not be possible, were the number of students greatly increased.

### ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS

*Regular First Year Students.* All applicants for admission to the College of Law as candidates for the degree of LL.B. are required to present a certificate or diploma showing that they have successfully completed two or more years of study, other than professional law study, in a University or College of approved standing, and have received an honorable dismissal.

*Special Students.* Applicants who are twenty-one years of age may, in the discretion of the Faculty, be admitted to the College as special students not candidates for a degree. This privilege will be granted only upon written application specifying the age of the applicant and the amount and character of preparatory study, previous law study, and business experience which the applicant has had, accompanied, if practicable, with certificates from the preparatory school, law school, attorney, or business man under whose direction work has been done. Applicants are advised to correspond with the Dean of the College before presenting themselves in person.

*Advanced Standing.* Students who have successfully completed two or more years of study, other than professional law study, in a college or University of approved standing, and have also successfully completed one or more years of law work in a law school of approved standing may, in the discretion of the Faculty, be admitted to advanced standing on such conditions as the Faculty may prescribe. Advanced standing beyond the second year is granted only in cases of exceptional merit.

*Students from other Colleges in the University.* Subject to the regulations of the college in which he is registered, and of the College of Law, a student from another college of the University may elect work in the College of Law. It is by virtue of this provision that a student in the College of Arts and Sciences may in six years satisfy the requirements for the degree of A. B., and for the degree of LL.B. By a rule of the College of Law students from other colleges in the University may, with the permission of the Law Faculty in each case, elect work in this college; but they are not permitted to do so before the beginning of their junior year, except upon presentation of special reasons to the Dean of the Law Faculty.

Work permitted to be taken in the College of Law may be counted towards the law degree. Students from other colleges who elect work in the College of Law (except those who, in their senior year, elect the whole of the first year work in the College of Law) should before making their election of courses, advise with the Dean of the Law Faculty as to the subjects to be elected and the order in which they should be taken.

### REASON FOR REQUIREMENT OF COLLEGE WORK

The preparation afforded by high schools and academies has now generally come to be regarded by the best professional opinion as an inadequate foundation for law study. It is evident that a greater degree of maturity of mind is a prerequisite to the professional study of law and to the development of a correct attitude toward the work of a law school. It is also manifest that to meet the increasingly varied and exacting demands upon the successful present-day lawyer a sound fundamental knowledge of economics, government, history, natural science, foreign languages, and other liberal studies, may reasonably be regarded as a part of his equipment for the performance of professional duties and for citizenship.

In 1921 a Committee of the American Bar Association, composed of leading lawyers and headed by the Hon. Elihu Root, reported to the Bar Association on the subject of legal education and standards for admission to the bar. In discussing the training which should precede the study of the law, this Committee said (p. 5):

"We are convinced that educational experience is the surest guarantee of a good moral and intellectual equipment. The completion of a high-school course is now generally recognized as a prerequisite to the study of law. We go further than this and advocate requiring at least two years of study in a college. Because a man has studied in a college it does not follow of necessity that he is ready for the study of a learned profession. But the probability that he is ready is very much increased. His understanding and sympathies have been enlarged and a beginning has been made in the habit of independent and vigorous thought. The difference between the social and educational atmospheres of school and college justifies the conclusion that an intending lawyer should have the benefits of both before he is called upon to take up his life's work. A minimum of two years of college will give him an understanding of his country which comes largely from contact with those of other places and of other ways of thought.

"The American Medical Association has for some years urged a requirement of two years of premedical college education, and as a result of their efforts such a requirement has been adopted by law in seventeen states."

This Committee recommended to the American Bar Association at its meeting in Cincinnati, September 1, 1921, the following resolution, which was adopted by a large majority:

"(I) The American Bar Association is of the opinion that every candidate for admission to the bar should give evidence of graduation from a law school complying with the following standards:

(a) It shall require as a condition of admission at least two years of study in a college.

(b) It shall require its students to pursue a course of three years duration if they devote substantially all of their working time to their studies, and a longer course, equivalent in the number of working hours, if they devote only part of their working time to their studies."

Ways and means of putting into effect these resolutions of the American Bar Association, that two years of college work and three years of study in a law school be required for admission to the bar, were considered at a Conference of Bar Association Delegates, representing a large majority of the states, at Washington, D. C., February 23 and 24, 1922, and the Bar Association resolutions were almost unanimously approved.

Chief Justice Taft of the United States Supreme Court has recently said:

"I sincerely hope that we are now recovering from a tendency and slant of the last two decades toward a narrow field of education which would limit the training of our youth to the pursuit of only those studies which aid them in their proposed gainful professions or occupations. Specialization ought not to begin until one has a broad, general education in the humanities. There is such a thing as culture, there is such a foundation in education as that upon it can be built safely and wisely and profitably, any professional or occupational preparation. I think experience has shown that generally those men who have the broad education are apt to become the leaders in special fields they subsequently enter. When emerging from the narrow routine of their profession or occupation, they have to widen their consideration of affairs to achieve the best, and then their broader education tells."

At its meeting in December, 1921, the Association of American Law Schools, an organization composed of more than fifty of the leading law schools of the country, unanimously adopted a resolution that, commencing in 1925, all member schools be required to have an entrance requirement of two years of college work. A great majority of the member schools have already set such a standard.

It thus appears that the trend of opinion among lawyers and law teachers is decidedly toward the establishment of higher standards for admission to the bar and that two years of college work is quite generally regarded as essential to entry on the study of the law.

The requirements for admission to the Cornell Law School have since 1919 been fixed according to this standard. The Faculty is of the belief, however, that *graduation* from college will better prepare for the study of law, and it advises all intending law students, where it is possible, to take a complete college course before entering the law school. An increasing number of law students at Cornell enter with three or four years of college work.

### RECOMMENDED PRE-LEGAL STUDIES

No specific course of studies is prescribed for the two years of college work required for admission. Nevertheless, for students who contemplate satisfying the entrance requirements by presenting two years of college work, pursued at some other university than Cornell, the Faculty of the College of Law strongly recommends an approximation to the following curriculum which has been formulated by the Law Faculty for the benefit of such students as may be taking their pre-legal studies in the College of Arts and Sciences at Cornell University. In selecting these subjects, their cultural value and practical usefulness to the lawyer have been taken into consideration. The amount of work represented is from 15 to 17 hours of instruction a week.

#### First Year

##### *First Term*

English  
Chemistry  
English history  
Foreign language

##### *Second Term*

English  
Physics  
English history  
Foreign language  
Physiology







VIEW FROM THE CORNELL CAMPUS, LOOKING NORTH OVER CAYUGA LAKE

## Second Year

*First Term*

Economics  
Government  
American history  
Ethics or Logic  
Elementary psychology

*Second Term*

Economics  
Government  
American history  
Elements of accounting  
Public speaking

## COURSE OF INSTRUCTION

*Three Year Course.* The course of instruction in law covers three years of about 32 weeks each. The details concerning dates of registration, examinations, vacations, etc., are stated in the calendar at the commencement of this announcement. The courses offered are set forth at length below.

*Six-Year Combined Course.* It is possible to obtain the degrees of A.B. and LL.B. at Cornell in six years. The first three years are spent exclusively in the College of Arts and Sciences. Under the rules of the latter college qualified seniors in Arts are allowed to elect all their work in the College of Law and receive the A.B. degree upon the successful completion of the first year of the law course. By spending two additional years in the College of Law, the student may receive the degree of LL.B. The instruction in law given to students taking this combined course is the same as that given to students pursuing the three-year course.

In some instances colleges of liberal arts, at Universities where there is no school of law, grant the A.B. degree after three years of residence and a fourth year spent in a law school elsewhere. The Cornell University College of Law provides instruction in the first year of law work to students from high grade institutions who desire to complete their A.B. course in this way.

## First Year

1. **Contract.** First term, five hours; second term, four hours until the Spring recess. Huffcut and Woodruff's *Cases on Contract* (3d ed.). Professor WOODRUFF.

(Courses 1 and 2 constitute a continuous course and registration must be for the entire year.)

The principles controlling the formation, operation and termination of the contractual obligation, and the legal consequences of breach of contract are discussed in detail. The subject is fundamental and is a necessary preliminary to various subjects which involve special applications of contract law and are separately treated later in the law course. The study of the application of equitable remedies to breach of contract is embodied in the course in equity.

2. **Agency.** Four hours from the Spring recess. Huffcut's *Cases on Agency* (2d ed.). Professor WOODRUFF.

Contracts created not solely by the action of the contracting party himself but formed by him through a representative, constitute the particular subject-matter of the course. The creation and termination of the relation of agency, and the rights and duties of the principal, the agent, and the other party to the contract, in respect to one another, are discussed. Those cases where a representative does a mechanical act, as distinguished from making a contract or

representation, are treated under the topic master and servant in the course in Torts.

**3. Torts (including Master and Servant).** Three hours. Case book to be announced. Professor WILSON.

An elementary treatment of the general principles of tort liability, a basic subject in law. The essentials of the important wrongs not arising out of contract are studied. The latter part of the course consists of an examination of the relationship of master and servant, including statutory modifications of the master's liability, and Workmen's Compensation Acts.

**4. Criminal Law and Procedure.** First term. Four hours. Mikell's *Cases on Criminal Law*. Professor BURDICK.

A study of the criminal law, both common and statutory, including the historical development of this branch of law as well as the analysis of the necessary elements of crimes, and the consideration of the principal classes of crimes. This is supplemented by instruction in criminal procedure.

**5. Property 1a.** First term. Two hours. Bigelow's *Cases on Personal Property*. Professor BOGERT.

Distinctions between real and personal property; rights of action based on possession or on ownership; possessory interests in chattels, including found property, bailments, liens, and pledges; acquisition of ownership in personal property; fixtures; crops and natural fruits of the soil.

**6. Property 1b.** Second term. Three hours. Bigelow's *Cases on Rights in Land, with Introduction*. Professor BOGERT.

Introduction to the law of real property; the feudal system, theory of estates, non-possessory interests in land, joint ownership, disseisin, history of uses. Rights incidental to possession, including waters; rights in the land of another, including profits, easements, and licenses.

**7. Procedure I.** Second term. Four hours. Professor McCASKILL.

a. Sunderland's *Cases on Common Law Pleading*, and selected cases and readings on equity jurisdiction. The common law forms of action as developed through the writ system, together with their basic elements and differences, are considered in detail. The influence of the writ system on the substantive law of rights is noted. The development of the chancery as a court, with the reasons therefor, and a brief survey of its jurisdiction and procedure, sufficient to contrast it with the common law courts, follows. The object of the course is to lay a foundation for the consideration of the principles of pleading under the various systems.

b. Lectures, selected readings, and Hinton's *Cases on Code Pleading*. The nature and purpose of pleadings, and the mechanics adopted by the various systems for developing an issue, together with the influence of the jury system upon the different rules obtaining at law and in equity. The effect of code provisions consolidating legal and equitable remedies and abolishing the distinctions between the forms of action receives careful attention.

**8. Brief Making.** One hour. Professor STAGG.

A course dealing with the various classes of law books, their purposes, and uses, with instruction in the finding and collating of authorities and the preparation of briefs. Library work in finding cases and preparing briefs. Registration must be for the entire year.

## Second Year

**20. Property II.** First term. Three hours. Bigelow's *Cases on Rights in Land*. Professor BOGERT.

Covenants running with the land, including enforcement at law or in equity and between landlord and tenant and fee owners; rents; waste; public rights in streams and highways.

**21. Negotiable Paper.** Second term. Three hours. Case book to be announced. Professor BURDICK.

A discussion of the formal requisites of bills, notes, and checks, the obligations incurred by the various parties to such instruments, and the steps necessary to perfect the holder's rights. Throughout the course special attention is given to the provisions of the Uniform Negotiable Instruments Law, which has been adopted in all of the states except one.

**22. Probate Law.** First term. Three hours. Case book to be announced. Professor STAGG.

Includes a discussion of the right to dispose of property by will and the nature of the modern testamentary instrument; a detailed study of the law's formalities for the due execution and revocation of a will and of the various classes of legacies and devises; also an examination of the nature, jurisdiction, and procedure of probate courts in their relation to the administration of decedents' estates.

**23. Equity Jurisdiction.** First term, two hours; second term, three hours. Ames's *Cases in Equity*, and Pound's *Supplement to Vol. I*. Professor WILSON.

Attention is paid to the origin and development of chancery jurisdiction; but the aim of the course is to present the existing status of the jurisdiction as modified by the American courts, and to show the availability and effectiveness of equitable remedies. A study is made of the specific performance of contracts, injunctions against torts, and such bills as interpleader, bills of peace, and those for reformation or rescission.

**24. Insurance.** Second term. Two hours. Vance's *Cases on Insurance*. Professor WILSON.

The special subject matter treated is the insurance contract, and the peculiar applications of the principles of contract, agency, evidence, and equity to this species of contractual obligation. The contracts of fire and life insurance are selected for detailed study; statutory provisions affecting insurance contracts are considered; and attention is given to the main features of state control of insurance.

**25. Domestic Relations and the Law of Persons.** Second term. Two hours. Woodruff's *Cases on Domestic Relations and the Law of Persons* (3d ed.). Professor WOODRUFF.

This course includes the law of parent and child; husband and wife, including marriage and divorce; and the legal disabilities of infants.

**26. Evidence.** First term. Four hours. Thayer's *Cases on Evidence* (2d ed.). Professor MCCASKILL.

This course includes in general all questions relating to evidence in both civil and criminal cases. It deals with judicial notice, presumptions, admissions, relevancy, and the rule against hearsay with its exceptions. It also covers opinion evidence, real evidence, documentary evidence, the best evidence rule, the parol evidence rule, and the examination of witnesses.



**27. Sales.** Second term. Three hours. Woodward's *Cases on Sales*. Professor BOGERT.

This course comprises the formation of the contract of sale of personal property, the respective rights and duties of buyer and seller regarding the performance of the contract, the origin and incidents of warranties regarding the goods sold, and the remedies open to buyer and seller, respectively, in the various contingencies incidental to sales of goods.

**28. Procedure IIa.** First term. Three hours. Selected cases. Professor McCASKILL.

The object of this course is to point out the fundamental requisites of good pleading under all systems, and to differentiate between matters of substance and of form. To accomplish this end the essentials of offensive and defensive pleadings under the common law, equity and code systems are studied comparatively. The material is so presented as not to confuse the various systems. The stress is laid on the code system of pleading as it exists under the various codes, but an attempt is made to show how this system has been built up, where it has followed and where it has departed from the other systems, and the strength and the weakness of its various parts, with constructive suggestions as to the future developments of pleadings.

### Third Year

**29. Procedure IIb.** First term. Two hours. Selected cases. Professor STAGG.

This course includes a study of the practice and procedure in a civil action from the commencement of the action to judgment and execution.

**30. Mortgages.** First term. Two hours. Case book to be announced. Professor STAGG.

This course includes a discussion of the history and development of the modern mortgage, including equitable liens, with a detailed study of mortgage law in its present day application; it also includes an examination of the procedure for the foreclosure of the mortgage.

**31. Suretyship.** First term. Two hours. Hening's *Cases on Suretyship*. Professor BURDICK.

A discussion of the law of principal and surety, arising from contract or otherwise. Among the topics principally considered are the nature of the obligation of suretyship, the guarantor's and indorser's liability, and subrogation.

**32. Law of Associations (Partnership and Private Corporations).** First term, two hours; second term, three hours. Gilmore's *Cases on Partnership*; Warren's *Cases on Corporations* (2d ed.). Professor WILSON.

In this course a study is made of the law relating to various forms of business associations. The period until the Christmas recess is devoted to a brief treatment of the leading principles of the law of partnership both at common law and under the Uniform Partnership Acts, including a consideration of limited partnerships, and an examination of the joint stock company and the use of the business trust. The remainder of the course is devoted to a study of the law of private corporations: their promotion, de facto corporations, ultra vires action, liability for torts and crimes, the rights and liabilities of officers, stockholders, and creditors, and the reorganization of corporations.

**33. Quasi-Contracts.** First term. Two hours. Woodruff's *Cases on Quasi-Contracts* (2d ed.). Professor WOODRUFF.

This course deals with the common law remedy in those cases where one person has conferred benefits upon another, under such circumstances as would permit the latter to enrich himself unjustly if he were not compelled to respond to the extent of the money value of the benefits received by him. Some, among the various instances discussed, are cases of benefits conferred under mistake, or under constraint, or in misreliance upon an unenforceable contract, or through warrantable intervention in another's affairs.

**34. Law of Public Service and Carriers.** First term. Three hours. C. K. Burdick's *Cases on Public Service*, supplemented by selected cases on Carriers. Professor BURDICK.

In this course are considered the bases of the duties of public service, and the extent of those duties as well as what rates are legal when fixed by the company, and when fixed by the state, and what constitutes illegal discrimination. The peculiar duties and liabilities of common carriers of goods and passengers are also discussed.

**35. Constitutional Law.** First term. Three hours. Hall's *Cases on Constitutional Law*. Professor BURDICK.

The fundamental doctrines of the American constitutional system are treated. After a discussion of the general relations and powers of the federal government and the states, the principal cases dealing with the power of the courts as to unconstitutional statutes are studied in their relation to fundamental rights, the due process clause, taxation, interstate commerce and the impairment of the obligation of contracts.

**36. Procedure IIIa.** Second term. Two hours. Selected cases. Professor STAGG.

A study of the provisional remedies, including arrest, injunction, and attachment; and also the preparation of motion papers and a general examination of motion practice.

**37. Procedure IIIb.** Practice Court. Second term. Four hours. Professor McCASKILL.

Practical exercises in the preparation, commencement, maturing and trial of issues, both of law and of fact, with and without juries; selection of jury; opening statement; examination of witnesses, direct, cross, and rebuttal; taking and preserving exceptions; offers of proof; instructions; argument of case; proceedings subsequent to verdict, and preparation of the record for appeal.

**38. Property III.** Second term. Two hours. Aigler's *Cases on Titles*, and Kales's *Cases on Future Interests*. Professor BOGERT.

Future interests in property and the rules governing their creation are here considered. Powers to dispose of property are also treated. The latter part of the course is devoted to a discussion of the essentials of conveyances of real estate, the law regarding the recording of such instruments, the drafting of deeds, and the searching of titles to real estate.

**39. Trusts.** First term. Two hours. Scott's *Cases on Trusts*. Professor BOGERT.

This course deals with the distinctions between trusts and other similar relationships, the creation of trusts and the purposes for which they may be created,

the settlor and the trust property, the trustee and the cestui que trust and their respective qualifications, powers, rights, and duties, and the extinction of the trust.

**41. Conflict of Laws.** Second terms. Three hours. Lorenzen's *Cases on Conflict of Laws*. Professor WILSON.

A study of the conflict of laws with special reference to the recognition and enforcement of rights which have been acquired under the laws of another state.

**42. Public Officers and Municipal Corporations.** Length of course, time when given, and instructor, to be announced later.

A study of the general principles of administrative law. An examination of the nature, acquisition, and termination of public office is followed by a consideration of the jurisdiction and powers of officers, the conclusiveness of administrative determinations, and the writs, such as mandamus and habeas corpus, by which the public protects itself from official abuse and compels the performance of official duty. The latter part of the course is devoted to a brief study of the creation, powers, and liabilities of municipal corporations.

### SPECIAL LECTURE COURSES

#### *Attendance Required of Juniors and Seniors*

Bankruptcy. Six lectures. Judge HOUGH.

The Law of Shipping and Admiralty. Six lectures. Judge PUTNAM.

Patent Law. Six lectures. Judge HOUGH.

Public Service Law and Practice. Three lectures. Judge IRVINE.

Preparation for Trial and Trial Practice. Three lectures. Judge CROUCH.

Western Water Rights and Irrigation Law. Six lectures. Mr. BANNISTER.

### COURSES IN ARTS AND SCIENCES OPEN TO LAW STUDENTS

The College of Arts and Sciences offers instruction in a large number of subjects of particular value to the lawyer. For example, courses are provided on international law, the elements of accounting, corporation finance, investments and speculation, money and banking, trade unionism and related problems, public revenues, municipal administration, state administration, government control of industry, canon law, logic, public speaking, argument and debate. (See the announcement of the College of Arts and Sciences, which may be had without charge by addressing the Secretary of the University.) These courses are open to law students, subject to the regulations of the College of Arts and Sciences, and to the prior demands of the regular schedule of professional courses in the College of Law. A limited amount of work of this character in Arts and Sciences may thus be obtained by a law student who maintains a good record.

### THE FRANK IRVINE LECTURESHIP

The Frank Irvine Lectureship, established in 1913 by the Conkling Chapter of the legal fraternity of Phi Delta Phi, in honor of Judge Irvine, former Dean of this college, provides for one or more lectures on legal topics each year by men of national reputation. The incumbents of the lectureship and the subjects of their respective addresses have been as follows:

- 1914—Hon. Adelbert Moot, of the Buffalo bar. *Thoroughness.*  
1915—Charles A. Boston, Esq., of the New York City Bar. *Legal Ethics.*  
1916—No lecture.  
1917—Professor J. H. Wigmore, Dean of the Northwestern University College of Law, Chicago, Ill. *A New Way to Teach Old Law.*  
1918—Hon. Charles M. Hough, Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, New York City. *Due Process of Law Today.*  
1919—Professor Harlan F. Stone, Dean of the Columbia University Law School, New York City. *The Lawyer and his Neighbors.*  
1920—Hon. Frederick E. Crane, Judge of the New York Court of Appeals, Brooklyn, N. Y. *The Fourth Estate.*  
1921—Professor Samuel Williston, Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Mass. *Freedom of Contract.*

### PRACTICE DEPARTMENT

A law school curriculum should not be confined to instruction in the principles of substantive law and of pleading and evidence. As far as possible the student should be trained to apply these principles to the more common problems met with in practice. It is realized that the details of practice can be mastered only after years of varied experience. The Faculty believes, however, that it is within the power and is a part of the duty of a law school to lessen the gap heretofore existing between the law graduate and the successful practitioner by giving the student a practical working knowledge of law office and trial problems. To this end several courses are offered. In the first year the student receives instruction in legal bibliography, the use of authorities, the actual finding and collating of authorities, and the preparation of briefs upon elementary subjects. This is given in the class room and by library practice. He is also instructed in the organization and jurisdiction of courts, state and federal, and the commencement of actions. An extended course in practice is given, and in it are pointed out the principles common to all jurisdictions. The course is thus made valuable to students from all states. In the practice court the students are given hypothetical statements of fact such as might be narrated to an attorney by his client, and are required to prosecute and defend actions based upon them according to the practice in the state and federal courts. The student is required to determine for himself the appropriate relief and proper jurisdiction. These actions are matured for trial upon an issue of fact as in actual practice, both with and without juries. Legal, equitable, and criminal causes are thus tried. By actual contact the student is made familiar with all the phases of a trial. Thorough preparation in advance is assured by requiring a synopsis of the evidence of each witness, and a trial brief of every point of law likely to arise, to be submitted to the instructor in advance of trial. Students not actively engaged in the trial sit as jurors, are required to take notes upon all proceedings, and are periodically examined upon points raised. In connection with the trial the ideals and ethics of the profession are constantly and forcibly impressed upon the student. A course is also given in the practice of probate courts, and in the last term of the senior year a practical course in conveyancing. In this way the student is so grounded in the principles, and familiarized with their application, that he should, after coming to the bar, more readily become proficient in the art of procedure, and have a proper understanding of the duties as well as the privileges of a lawyer.



### THE CORNELL LAW QUARTERLY

This legal periodical is published in December, February, April, and June by the Faculty and students of the college. It contains leading articles by judges, lawyers, and law teachers on important legal problems, and also book reviews and student notes. The work of preparing these notes is regarded by the Faculty as one of the most valuable means of training afforded by the college. The student editors are selected from upper-classmen on their academic records including capacity for independent research and ability in expression.

Recent cases of novelty or peculiar interest are found by the student board through examination of the advance sheets of the reporters. Each student editor is assigned to work on one of these cases under the guidance of a member of the Faculty. The object is to make a thorough search of all the authorities on the point, to analyze carefully the problem involved, and finally to reduce to compact form suggestions regarding the state of the law and the soundness of the decision in question. This work trains the editors in the use of books, in marshalling and analysis of authorities, in critical and independent thought regarding legal problems, and in accurate, concise expression. It is discipline somewhat comparable to that obtained in briefing cases in a lawyer's office.

### EXAMINATIONS AND CLASS STANDING

Examinations are held at the end of the term in the work of that term, and in September for the removal of conditions. All examinations have been, for many years, conducted under the honor system. There are no proctors or members of the Faculty present during the examinations. The students are on their honor to refrain from unfair practices.

The following grades are given: A, excellent; B, good; C, fair; D, poor; Cond., failure to pass. AA may be given for a paper of exceptional excellence. In order to remain in good standing, a student must maintain an average above D. When a student appears to be dropping behind or neglecting his work, he is warned; if he persists in doing poor work, he is placed on probation; and if he then makes no improvement he is dropped from the College. A student failing for the first time to maintain the standard required for remaining in the college may be permitted, in the discretion of the Faculty, to return the following year and repeat the entire work of the term during which the failure occurred; but a student who fails the second time will be permanently dropped. Detailed provisions with respect to examinations and class standing are stated in the Rules for the Guidance of Law Students issued on Registration Day of the first term.

### REGISTRATION FOR BAR EXAMINATIONS

The bar examiners of the various states require in many instances, the filing of certain certificates or the taking of preliminary examinations, before entrance upon the study of the law. All students entering the school should consult the Secretary of the College at once regarding these preliminaries. He will be glad to advise them how to satisfy the rules of the board of bar examiners of the state from which they come. Failure to take this step may result in the loss of much time.







THE UPPER LIBRARY OF THE COLLEGE OF LAW

## DEGREES AND CERTIFICATES

**Degree.** The degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) is conferred upon all students who have met the entrance requirements and satisfactorily completed all the work of the three-year curriculum.

**Certificate of Attendance.** Each student who has been in regular attendance upon the College, whether entitled to a degree or not, may on application to the Dean receive an official certificate of attendance, which states the time of his attendance, and, if desired, the measure of his attainments.

## EQUIPMENT

**Boardman Hall.** All the work of the College of Law is conducted in Boardman Hall, a building erected exclusively for the use of the College. It is a three-story structure, 202 by 58 feet, built of Cleveland sandstone, with interior finish of oak. On the first floor are three lecture rooms and necessary cloak rooms. On the second floor are the offices of the several professors. On the third floor are the library rooms with accommodations for over sixty thousand volumes and three hundred readers.

**Law Library.** The library of the College of Law numbers more than 55,000 volumes and about 5,800 pamphlets, to which generous additions are made yearly. It includes the library of the late Nathaniel C. Moak of Albany, N. Y., which was presented in 1893 by Mrs. A. M. Boardman and Mrs. Ellen D. Williams, as a memorial to Judge Douglas Boardman, the first dean of the College. In reports of the federal courts, and of the several American state jurisdictions, and in English, Scotch, Irish, Canadian, Australian, and English colonial reports, the law library is practically complete to date. The Earl J. Bennett collection of Statute Law, provided for by the gift of Earl J. Bennett, LL.B., 1901, embraces about 4,800 volumes of the session laws of all of the states to date, and is of unusual fullness and value. The library also possesses a similarly adequate collection of text books, complete sets of substantially all law periodicals in English, digests and annotations, Railroad and Public Service Commission Reports and Bar Association Reports of the various States. Several hundred volumes of the records and briefs of cases in the New York Court of Appeals and accounts of important foreign and domestic criminal trials are also to be found in the library.

**General Library.** The University Library containing over 650,000 volumes (exclusive of the number of volumes in the Law Library) is accessible to law students in the same way as to students in the other colleges.

**Gymnasium.** The University gymnasium, under the direction of the Professor of Physical Culture, is open to all students in the University.

**Cornell Infirmary.** The infirmary, together with an endowment, was presented to the University in 1897, by Dean Sage and William H. Sage. The building, to which an addition has been erected with a capacity of sixty-two beds, is equipped with all modern appliances for the care of patients, has a staff of trained nurses, and is open to all students.

## PHYSICAL CULTURE AND MILITARY SCIENCE

Military drill and physical training are not required of law students, but may be taken by law students subject to the rules of those departments. For other matters relating to Physical Culture and Military Science, see the *General Circular of Information*, pp. 50-51.

## SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES

**State Tuition Scholarships.** Under the law of the State of New York the Commissioner of Education is empowered to award annually a number of free scholarships in Cornell University equal to the number of assembly districts in the State of New York. Each scholarship entitles the holder to free tuition for four years beginning in the September immediately following the award of the scholarship. These scholarships may be used for legal instruction. For further information see the *General Circular of Information*, p. 40.

**University Undergraduate Scholarships.** Eighteen University Undergraduate Scholarships, continuing for two years and of an annual value of \$200 each, are offered each year to members of the incoming freshman class. The award is made on the basis of a special competitive examination held in Ithaca in September between the period of the entrance examinations and the opening of the University. For further information see the *General Circular of Information*, p. 41.

**State University Scholarships.** Under the law of the State of New York (Chapter 292, Laws of 1913), State Scholarships have been established in the several counties of the State, to be maintained by the State as provided by law. Five such scholarships are to be awarded each county annually for each assembly district therein. Each such scholarship will entitle the holder thereof to the sum of one hundred dollars for each year of his attendance upon an approved college in this State during a period of four years. A person who receives such scholarship is not restricted in his choice of the college which he desires to attend. *These scholarships are not available for instruction in a law school, but they may be used while attending a college of liberal arts in preparation for future professional study in the law school.* For more particular information, see the *General Circular of Information*, p. 41.

**Boardman Senior Law Scholarship.** A Senior Law Scholarship of the value of one hundred dollars, the gift of Judge Douglas Boardman, the first dean of the College, is awarded annually in June to the second year student who has, in the judgment of the Faculty, done the best work in law subjects to the end of his second year.<sup>1</sup> It is available during the senior year and is payable in the same way as are other University undergraduate scholarships. This scholarship may be forfeited in case the Faculty is satisfied that the holder has not maintained a high standard of work, or has been guilty of any conduct unbecoming the holder of such a scholarship.

**Fraser Scholarships.** Two scholarships of the value of \$100 and \$50, respectively, the gift of an alumnus of the College of Law, in memory of Alexander Hugh Ross Fraser, former librarian of the College, are awarded annually about the beginning of the college year to seniors whose law course has been taken entirely in Cornell University. They are awarded to students who have most fully evidenced high qualities of mind and character by superior achievement in scholarship and by those attributes which earn the commendation of teachers and fellow students. The award is made upon recommendation of the senior class by vote, from a list of members submitted by the Faculty as eligible by reason of superior scholarship.<sup>2</sup> The holder of the Boardman Scholarship is not eligible.

<sup>1</sup>Awarded in 1921 to Horace Eugene Whiteside, A. B., of Bell Buckle, Tenn.

<sup>2</sup>The first Fraser Scholarship was awarded in 1921 to Paul Eugene O'Keefe, of Waterloo, N. Y., and the second Fraser Scholarship to William Hursh Farnham, A. B., of Buffalo, N. Y.







RESIDENCE HALL FOR HONOR STUDENTS IN LAW AND ALLIED SUBJECTS FOUNDED BY THE DELTA  
CHI ALUMNI FOUNDATION

**University Prizes.** Various prizes in literature, declamation, debate, etc., are offered annually. For details concerning their award, the special pamphlet on prizes, to be obtained from the Secretary of the University, should be consulted.

**Opportunities for Self-support.** Many students at Cornell are able to earn part of their expenses by waiting on table, tending furnaces, and in a variety of other ways. However, the demands of professional study are such that it is highly inadvisable for a student in law to attempt self-support unless it is absolutely necessary. The Cornell University Christian Association, Barnes Hall, Ithaca, N. Y., operates an employment agency, to which inquiries regarding positions should be addressed. Three students in the Junior and Senior classes in the College of Law are employed as Assistant Librarians in the College.

Student loan funds are available to a limited number of worthy students who have spent at least one year at Cornell. Information regarding these funds may be obtained from the Secretary of the University.

### THE DELTA CHI ALUMNI FOUNDATION

In October 1921 the Cornell Alumni of the Delta Chi Fraternity donated to the University the house and property situated on "The Knoll", Cornell Heights, formerly occupied by the Cornell chapter of the fraternity, which was founded at Cornell University October 13, 1890, by a group of law students.

According to its constitution the Delta Chi Fraternity was organized "for mutual assistance in the acquirement of a sound and finished legal education" and from the time of its founding in 1890 to 1921 its membership was restricted to students in law and in pre-legal studies. Under this plan the Cornell Chapter prospered and for many years reflected a vigorous interest in the work of the College of Law and in general student affairs along intellectual lines. The plan also resulted, after graduation, in the sustained interest and continued activity of the members, accentuated by their common endeavors in the legal profession.

The abandonment of the legal field in 1921 by the national organization of Delta Chi actuated the Cornell Alumni who had erected the house (the majority of whom are practicing lawyers) to make a gift of the property to the University to be used as a residence hall in conjunction with the College of Law. The object of the donors in making this gift was to advance the educational interests of the University and the College of Law and at the same time to perpetuate the traditional purposes and distinguish the name of their fraternity.

Under the conditions accompanying the deed of gift of this property to the University a limited number of specially qualified students in law and in subjects allied to law in the College of Arts and Sciences are eligible to reside in the hall at a fair rental. Such students are certified as eligible by the Faculties of Law and Arts and Sciences on a basis of scholarship, character, and personal fitness, and, as vacancies in the house occur, are elected from those eligible by the group then residing in the house upon a basis of desirability as companionable men. By thus bringing together under a common roof a selected and congenial group of students in law and cognate subjects, the donors hope to stimulate professional ambition and a desire for scholarly attainment in this field of university instruction, to develop and widen the educational service and influence of the College of Law, and, by establishing such a centre of intellectual activity, to encourage among the undergraduates generally an interest in the things of the mind. The

founders hope also to retain those features of student social life which are so essential a part of a broad university education. One of the conditions under which the gift was made gives to all students who have lived in the house during their undergraduate years the privilege as alumni of residing in the house upon their visiting Ithaca.

The house is a handsome structure and commands sweeping views of the valley, campus, and lake. There are over two acres of ground connected with it. The building accommodates twenty-five to thirty students and contains well furnished dining, living, and reading rooms, baths, lavatories, and dormitories, and, in addition, a well-equipped working law library.

The donors designated the gift and the plan of operation as "The Delta Chi Alumni Foundation" and the details of operation are under the supervision of "The Delta Chi Alumni Foundation Council", consisting of five members, one each from the Faculties of the College of Law and the College of Arts and Sciences, one person representing the Trustees of the University, one member of the Administrative Staff of the University, and the fifth, an alumnus of Cornell, and a member of the Delta Chi Fraternity.

The residents of the hall do not constitute a fraternity in any sense. Hence members of Greek letter fraternities are eligible for residence in the house, without in any way impairing their allegiance to their respective societies.

## TUITION AND FEES

*Tuition.* The fee for tuition for all law students is \$200 a year, payable in installments of \$110 at the beginning of the first term and \$90 at the beginning of the second term.

*A Matriculation Fee* of \$10 is required of every student upon entrance into the University; *this fee must be paid at the time of registration.*

*An Infirmary Fee* of \$5 a term is required, at the beginning of each term, of every student.

*A Locker Fee* of \$2 a term is required, at the beginning of each term, of every male undergraduate student. Payment of this fee entitles the student to the use of the gymnasium and the university playgrounds, and to the use of a locker, together with the use of bathing facilities and towels, in the gymnasium, or in the New York State Drill Hall, or in the Schoellkopf Memorial Building.

*A Graduation Fee* is required, at least ten days before the degree is to be conferred, of every candidate for a degree. For a first or baccalaureate degree the fee is \$10; for an advanced degree it is \$20. The fee will be returned if the degree is not conferred.

*Any tuition fee or other fee may be changed by the Trustees to take effect at any time without previous notice.*

Further and more particular information as to fees and expenses will be found in the *General Circular of Information*, pp. 36-39.

## EXPENSES

A student's expenses at Cornell, beyond the stated University fees and an outlay for textbooks, depend in large measure on his personal tastes and habits. In the College of Law the books for the first year cost from \$25 to \$40. By the

sale of books at the end of each year the cost of books for the ensuing year may ordinarily be almost entirely met.

The cost of rooms in the University dormitories for men varies from \$110 to \$215 a year. The necessary expenditure for rooms in fraternity and boarding houses varies from \$3 to \$6 a week. Board at cafeterias, boarding houses, restaurants, and fraternity houses costs from \$7 to \$11 a week.

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Further information upon points not covered by this announcement may be had by addressing THE COLLEGE OF LAW, CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, NEW YORK.

